

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, who has great talent but little tact, is sadly puzzled by the European complication. The sympathies of the nation naturally incline it to favor Prussia, and his Tory opponents, however false they may be on other questions, are strongly disposed to gratify this sentiment at all hazards, while the manufacturing and trading classes, who form an influential portion of the Whig party, are anxious in this juncture, as in all similar conflicts, to make money out of the war and to throw glory and duty to the dogs. If consols do not fall, and if large cargoes of coal can be furnished to the French to speed them on their murderous errand against the Prussian coast, the Mammon-worshipping shopkeepers care but little how the map of Europe may be reconstructed, or who may win or lose in the impending conflict. There are limits, however, even to the degree of national humiliation to which Great Britain will voluntarily subject herself. Her pride as well as her safety is involved in the maintenance of Belgian independence. The glories of Waterloo would quickly pale if the nephew of his uncle should now seize the historic battlefield, and, once established there, when can England, if she continues a policy of cold indifference intermingled with treacherous neutrality, look for allies when the modern Caesar decides that the hour for attacking her shores and avenging St. Helena has at last arrived? The sentiments and duties involved in this situation are already shaking the allegiance of a portion of Mr. Gladstone's Whig supporters. Lord John Russell declares for a vigorous policy, and insists that the Government shall instantly prepare to maintain Belgian neutrality by force of arms, while the Under Foreign Secretary begs the House of Commons to rest content with written guarantees which a fortnight hence may be as worthless as waste paper. The Tories will be quick to seize the partisan advantages arising from the present cold-blooded and timid policy of their opponents; and if Mr. Gladstone does not quickly change it, there is a strong probability that he will be turned out of office, to give way for a successor more ready to maintain English honor. If the struggle on this point is protracted, we shall not be surprised if the public mind becomes so exasperated as to demand open hostilities against France, instead of the mere forcible maintenance of Belgian independence with which it would be satisfied now. Meanwhile great activity is manifested in English ports and dockyards, and if Great Britain does become involved in the struggle her navy, at least, will be well prepared to deal deadly blows, and to reassert its pre-eminence over that of France.

NEW JERSEY AND THE NATIONAL OFFICES.

It is perhaps appropriate, after all, since Long Branch is established as the summer capital, that New Jersey should be made a sort of District of Columbia in the way of monopolizing official emoluments. In addition to the Cabinet office, the English mission, and the Supreme Judgeship bestowed upon that potential Republican State, her useful politicians have also been rewarded with a mission to Chili, the consulship to Liverpool, and the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship, besides sundry smaller pickings. The favors bestowed upon Pennsylvania are ludicrously insignificant when contrasted with those granted to our overshadowing sister, but then the Keystone State affords at best only a few days' trout fishing, and the recollection of this fact should quell all symptoms of discontent. It is true that Curtin was sent to Russia, but the main object in view in his case was evidently to get him out of the country, and Lincoln's attempt to send Cameron into exile having proved a miserable failure, the only true course to be pursued with him was to banish his son-in-law to Constantinople. Since Curtin and Cameron have been taken care of after this fashion, what right have any lesser lights to hanker after rich rewards like those lavished upon the favored sons of powerful New Jersey? When we remember how much she does to nominate and elect Republican candidates, and what delightful summer resorts she possesses, who will dare to question the wisdom of loading her down with munificent political rewards?

MARTIAL FRANCE must be delighted with the news so ostentatiously told that the little Prince Imperial, who is expected to perpetuate the Napoleonic dynasty, has "received on his first field of battle his baptism of fire," as well as the intelligence that "the Emperor, since he has been with the army, has kept one telegraph wire constantly busy with correspondence with the Empress." This whole business smacks strongly of the family egotism of the man who thought that "me, and my wife, and my son John" were the only objects in the universe that deserved serious

consideration. It also gives to Frenchmen significant indications that if Napoleon triumphs in the present war he will quickly retire, in the most offensive form, the personal system of government which he has partially surrendered, and that they are therefore fighting now to put chains upon themselves as well as upon the Germans of the Rhenish frontier.

ABATING A NUISANCE.

GENERAL GRANT was less of a mere party candidate than almost any public man nominated for the Presidency since the days of Washington, and while it was expected of him that he would faithfully support the principles and policy of the Republican party, it was also expected that he would endeavor to reform some of the abuses that have grown about our political system, and especially that he would make a vigorous and persistent effort to do away with the infamous scheme of dealing out the public offices as rewards for political services, that has been the curse of the country ever since General Jackson devised it. That General Grant intended to inaugurate this reform is certain, but no sooner was it known that he was elected than he was beset by professional politicians of every degree, from the ponderous Sumner, with his claims to the privilege of arranging a slate for the best foreign missions, and the "bottled-up" Butler, whose friendship and support could be purchased if he were uncorrupted and allowed to select a few snug berths for his personal friends, down to the smallest of the wire-pullers who were ready to take anything, and who, if they could not get into the Cabinet, were willing to put up with the perquisites of porters in the custom houses or sweepers in the public offices. Grant found that there was more vexation of spirit in fighting an army of politicians hungry for the spoils than there was in conducting a campaign against the Rebel hosts in the Wilderness and the swamps of Chickahominy, and the consequence was that he made a half surrender which was if anything worse than a total defeat. Some of the President's independent appointments were not such as were calculated to strengthen his administration, and a few unfortunate blunders gave the enemy an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage; and by compromising with sin he lost a great portion of the moral support which citizens of all shades of political opinion, outside of the political rings, would have given him if he had persisted in his determination to effect a reform in our civil service. Although the President has not come up to the expectations of his best friends, in regard to this one matter at least, he has nevertheless shown himself to be restive under the dictation to which he is subject, and any effort on his part or on the part of any officers of the Government to abolish the existing abuses is entitled to cordial support and encouragement. It is with considerable gratification, therefore, that we find Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, protesting against the tax imposed upon the clerks in his office by the Congressional Campaign Committee. This committee, it seems, has determined to abolish the tax of one per cent. hitherto imposed, and to make an assessment instead at the rates of three, four, and five dollars, according to the rates of pay of the clerks, and to this assessment the committee "expects that every clerk will promptly respond"—a very plain hint to pay up or put.

To this demand of the Congressional Campaign Committee Secretary Cox has replied that he could not possibly object to an appeal to the liberality or party zeal of any employe in his department, but to tax them in a manner different from that in which other citizens are taxed, or to attempt to enforce its payment by political penalties, is, in his opinion, a political immorality of which he cannot approve.

We hope that Secretary Cox feels strong enough to brave the wrath of the Congressional Campaign Committee for this interference, as he will undoubtedly be made to suffer for it, as other independent Cabinet officers have been made to suffer when they refused to bow the knee to Baal. He will be attacked openly and covertly on the floors of Congress, his appropriations will be cut down, charges of fraud in the management of the bureaus of the Interior Department will be made, and he and his subordinates will be "investigated," offices now under his control will be abolished or transferred to other departments, the newspaper correspondents will be inspired to write him down, by informing the country that he is incapable; that he behaves with incivility to Congressmen who visit him on public business; that the President is losing confidence in him; and that he is altogether in such a bad way that his instantaneous removal is necessary for the peace and prosperity of the country. These tactics have been tried before now with success; and with the case of Attorney-General Hoar before his eyes, it is certainly remarkable that any other Cabinet officer should pretend to have an opinion of his own with regard to the regulation of the Government patronage. There are indications, however, that the backbone of the administration is beginning to stiffen; and if the President and his entire Cabinet—on the principle of better late than never—determine to hang together in this matter, and to fight the whole race of professional politicians until they succeed in making our civil service a little better than it is, they will deserve the eternal gratitude of their countrymen.

ACCORDING to the French accounts of the battle yesterday, they have taken the initiative by crossing the frontier and invading Prussia. The engagement lasted but two hours, and it amounted only to a driving in of Prussian outposts by a superior French force. This seems to be a small affair for the Emperor and Prince Imperial to engage in. Their extensive military experience should be reserved for the heavier work in store when armies of real magnitude meet in deadly conflict.

HON. T. DWIGHT THATCHER, who is well known in Philadelphia journalism, is now editing the Lawrence, Kansas, *Republican Journal*. Mr. Thatcher, who is an eloquent speaker as well as a forcible and elegant writer, delivered a Fourth of July oration at Lyndon, Kansas, which the *Signal* of that place says was replete with the soundest lessons of practical statesmanship, and earnest lessons to preserve the liberties which were acquired at the cost of so much blood. Mr. Thatcher is a man who cannot fail to make his mark either in the editorial chair or on the stump, and his sound practical ideas on political subjects will give him an immense influence in a new and growing State like Kansas, and place any position to which he may aspire easily within his reach.

A DESPATCH from Paris states that Russia demands an explanation from Austria as to why she is arming. The Czar is probably disposed to keep out of the fight on condition that Francis Joseph is also neutral, but ready to take part in it, in defense of Prussia, if Austria seeks to improve the present opportunity to avenge Sadova.

CHARLES DICKENS' WILL.

Provisions of the Document—Legacies to Friends—Directions for His Interment, Etc. The will of Charles Dickens is published in full in the *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday. It has been written in blue ink on a sheet of ordinary letter paper. The main body of the text was evidently copied from the careful draft of a competent legal man. A provision of the interest on eight thousand pounds for life is made for Mrs. Dickens. To Miss Doreth he gives eight thousand pounds and all his personal jewelry except his watch ("the gold repeater presented to me at Coventry"), which, with "the chains and seals and all appendages," he bequeaths to her. Mr. Forster, who is also the legatee of such of the manuscripts of his published works as remained in his possession at the time of his death. To his eldest son Charles he bequeaths his library of printed books and all his engravings and prints. For the other legacies, "Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan, late of Houghton place, Amptill Square, in the county of Middlesex," receives one thousand pounds, and all the servants who have been in the family for one year have ninepence apiece. In a codicil the property in "All the Year Round" is given to "Charles Dickens, the younger," a designation of his son which would seem to imply that he desired this gentleman to assume such a title rather than "Charles Dickens, Jr.," in like manner with the younger Colman.

After having fully expressed his intentions in legal technicalities, Mr. Dickens concludes his last will and testament as follows:—"And lastly, as I have now set down the form of words which my legal advisers assure me are necessary to the plain object of this my will, I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how with him is not clear, but the police were sent down in the contract, and the planter, Mr. Merrill, declined to pay the bill. The Chinese seized the contractor, himself a Chinaman, by name Coo Wing, and carried him bodily to their headquarters. What they proposed to do with him, I do not know, but the police were sent for, and, upon their interference, he was liberated. It is quite evident that cabbage are at the bottom of the mess, but the exact composition of this celestial *sauer-kraut* is not explained by the aid of an interpreter. It seems to have settled itself. At all events the Chinese are at work again, so far as can be ascertained, in "statu quo ante bellum."

"CHARLES DICKENS."

THE UNIVERSAL PANIC.

The Panic in the London Money Market. The *London Times* of Monday, July 19, in its "City Article," says:—"A severe panic prevailed in the stock markets to-day, and a most important fall occurred in quotations. Many stocks were again quite unsaleable, notwithstanding the extent of the recent reduction. The markets were more depressed than on any previous occasion, and the announcement of three fresh failures in the Stock Exchange, and the stoppage of the Norwich City Bank, connected with the falling of a very large amount of stock was thrown upon the market—i. e., many recent speculative accounts for a time.

Among the other unfavorable features were the advance in the value of money on the Continent, and a decided rise in the price of wheat. The upward movement in the corn market will be felt throughout France, and will, doubtless, tend to dampen to some extent the enthusiasm prevailing in connection with the war. A last rumor, which is waiting to be investigated, but the public pause for the moment, apparently doubting whether we have yet seen the lowest point. It may be remarked, however, that the fall in the price of stocks during the last fortnight has amounted to about fifteen per cent. The English funds showed extraordinary depression, and after falling two per cent. closed one and five-eighths lower. In the foreign department violent agitation was observable, and the market was in a state of confusion. The price of the day, were very much below those current on Saturday. Turkish stocks were forced for sale, and declined three to six per cent. Brazilian and Peruvian, and Russian also gave way to a serious extent. Spanish securities were comparatively steady, a home market, however, owing to large sales on German accounts, Illinois Central Railway shares were also a lower. Most of the American securities disposed of here of late have been in the hands of speculators, and the fact tends to explain the recent important rise in the gold premium and the increase in the rate of interest in the country from the United States. Nearly all the foreign railway shares receded; the most important movement (£1 10s.) being in great Lancersburg. A reduction took place in bonds, miscellaneous, and telegraph shares.

Effects of the War on the Grain Market and Shipping. The rumor which caused so much agitation in London on the 18th ultimo, that Russia had determined to join the war, it is stated emanated from the Baltic Coffee House, and was put in circulation at exactly the right moment to exert a powerful influence on the corn market. The first effect was to raise the pretensions of holders of wheat to an extraordinary degree, and an advance of 8s. 6d. a quarter was asked from purchasers. Transactions were in consequence brought almost to a standstill, but ultimately factors abated their demands. The rates of premium against war risk on vessels at sea, or about to sail, also rose, and an enormous business is reported to have been transacted at Lloyd's and with the various marine insurance companies.

How the War Interfered with Emigration to the United States. The Liverpool correspondent of the *London Daily News* writes:—"A year or two ago enormous numbers of German emigrants were to be seen proceeding to Liverpool, to the United States, particularly during the autumn. More recently, however, that branch of emigration has been conducted from Hamburg and other German ports, so that the emigration trade of Liverpool will not sustain any serious diminution from the impending war, unless, indeed, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (from which two countries emigration via Liverpool has lately been very extensive), be drawn into the conflict. It is anticipated that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the Continent, large numbers of intending German emigrants will pass the frontier into Holland and Belgium, and take passage thence to America. A considerable emigration from France via Havre

has been latterly going forward through Liverpool, and large numbers of emigrants have been booked to proceed by steamer sailing from Liverpool; but the emigrant officials at Liverpool have received information that many of those contracts cannot be fulfilled, in consequence of the demands at home for the services of able-bodied men. In support of the statement that France has been for a considerable time preparing for the war, it may be interesting to notice that during the last three months large quantities of wheat and breadstuffs have been purchased in Liverpool. The partial failure of the French harvest was made the ostensible pretext for these transactions. The Exchange at Liverpool was perfectly paralyzed by a report that Russia has resolution to nominate a candidate for Emperor who has them in charge, or rather who contracts with the laborers on the one hand and the plantation owner on the other. The Chinese had been indulging in cabbage; not exactly forbidden fruit, but articles not down in the contract, and the planter, Mr. Merrill, declined to pay the bill. The Chinese seized the contractor, himself a Chinaman, by name Coo Wing, and carried him bodily to their headquarters. What they proposed to do with him, I do not know, but the police were sent for, and, upon their interference, he was liberated. It is quite evident that cabbage are at the bottom of the mess, but the exact composition of this celestial *sauer-kraut* is not explained by the aid of an interpreter. It seems to have settled itself. At all events the Chinese are at work again, so far as can be ascertained, in "statu quo ante bellum."

THE CHINESE IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans papers give an account of a disturbance which occurred on the Willard plantation, between the Chinese employed there and the contractor who has them in charge, or rather who contracts with the laborers on the one hand and the plantation owner on the other. The Chinese had been indulging in cabbage; not exactly forbidden fruit, but articles not down in the contract, and the planter, Mr. Merrill, declined to pay the bill. The Chinese seized the contractor, himself a Chinaman, by name Coo Wing, and carried him bodily to their headquarters. What they proposed to do with him, I do not know, but the police were sent for, and, upon their interference, he was liberated. It is quite evident that cabbage are at the bottom of the mess, but the exact composition of this celestial *sauer-kraut* is not explained by the aid of an interpreter. It seems to have settled itself. At all events the Chinese are at work again, so far as can be ascertained, in "statu quo ante bellum."

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET. At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof. In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southeast corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination. By order Republican City Executive Committee, CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Vice-President, presiding.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 7 29 pm 6t

FORSHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD. (7 11 t)

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F, 73d P. V. (7 11 t)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

1 FINEST CLOTHING. 2 SUMMER CLOTHING. 8 CHESNUT STREET. 8 JOHN WANAMAKER.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, below WALNUT. Swimming School for both sexes and all ages. Pupils received at all times. The most timid persons taught to swim in from 10 to 15 lessons.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. On and after 70-day SEASON TICKETS will be reduced fifty (50) per cent. Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to joining the regular classes can make arrangements for strictly private lessons on moderate terms. For further particulars call on address. Only 50 cents. 7 30 am 44 p

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable dye. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and elastic. Only 50 cents. JOHN HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. No. 31 CHESNUT STREET, BENEDETTI, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets. BROWN, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets; and all Druggists. 5 31 t 4 p

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, or Two Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary. JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, Bank Building, No. 400 CHESTNUT STREET. Commissioner for Western and Southern States. 8 2 30 am 6m

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 35 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No. 629 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. S. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £5,000,000. SABINE, ALEX & DILLIES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BLOCKADED! BLOCKADED!

THE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA Will not interfere with the production and sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL, by ROCKHILL & WILSON, of the TEN THOUSAND \$10 SUITS OF REAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, For which the public is rapidly crowding. Nor will it interfere with the manufacture and favorable reception on the part of the public of the immense quantities of TRULY SEASONABLE APPAREL Which is constantly coming forward to take the place of that which rapidly disappears from our counters. Come and learn how to be cool at the GREAT BROWN HALL. COME, BUY SUMMER RAIMENT CHEAP OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESNUT Street, CLOTHIER. LARGE and CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK. (5 27 t) FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press."

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, will publish on Saturday next, THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary Editor of the Philadelphia Press. It contains, besides a full history of his life, his Uncollected Pieces, in Prose and Verse; Personal Recollections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters from Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter to its unexpected and lamented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. With a full account of the Funeral Services, and Dean Stanley's Funeral Sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey, on the Sunday following the funeral. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It also contains a portrait of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death; as well as his Autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodecimo volume, bound in Green, Red or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt edge and back. Price Two Dollars. Agents and Canvasers are wanted, Male and Female, in every town, village, and county in the United States, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the Best Selling Book published.

Large agents can make from Ten to Twenty Dollars a day selling this Book, as we supply Canvasers and Agents at very low rates. Circulars of the work, for General Distribution, will be supplied gratis. Copies of "The Life of Charles Dickens" will be sent to any one, at once, per mail, post-paid, on receipt of Two Dollars by the Publishers.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. To whom all orders, and all letters from Canvasers, for any information in regard to the above work, as regards wholesale prices, and everything else, must be addressed.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS. LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS. PLEASURE TRAVELLERS. For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the 9 45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, Corner of BERK and AMERICAN Sts., Philada. Or by taking the 8 30 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there overnight, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon. Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9 45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening. Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers to Williamsport by the 9 45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route. Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road. Tickets for sale at No. 108 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Master of Transportation. JAMES A. DINKEY, General Ticket Agent. EXCURSIONS. FOR CAPE MAY. On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle. Fare, \$2.25, including carriage hire. Servants, \$1.50, " " " Children, \$1.25, " " " Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates. The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers. GEO. H. HUDDALL, C. TAGGART, 620 10t mwtfr No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 11 1/2 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 7 30 twtfr

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Brothers, No. 912 CHESNUT Street, HAVE REOPENED PART OF THEIR STORE.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks and Shawls, WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO ENSURE THEIR SALE BEFORE THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. (14 p)

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET, AND No. 1128 CHESNUT Street. PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS. FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents. FINE GREY LINENS. CHOCOLATE LINENS. PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS. NEW PRINTED LINENS. EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at \$1.00 each, including every letter of the alphabet. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwtfr

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 25 and 31 SOUTH STREET. Ladies and Misses Crapes, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Bonnet and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velvetines, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crapes Veils, etc. 14

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. No. 914 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. (4 mwtfr)

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 S. FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warehouses and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of Phetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Etc., AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES. FURNITURE. PURCHASERS OF COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS. And the various styles of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, ETC. Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK. And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES, Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture, No. 619 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS and CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. 13

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL. FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests. SPECTACLES, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 7 30 mwtfr 4 p

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. DUKES, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 14 21 mwtfr